

## THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

## A Sign of the Times

ONE of the "signs of the times," which would have attracted considerably more public attention were it not for the crowding of the Carnival events, is the gathering in Honolulu of the leading teachers of the Japanese schools of the Territory, the object of the convention being the revision of the text books in use in the private schools under Japanese control. The text books heretofore in use have been imported from Japan, and, naturally, have been prepared solely with the view of instructing the youthful users to become loyal and patriotic subjects of the Mikado and useful citizens of the Empire of Japan. In these books, naturally, there has been nothing of the American spirit, nothing of the principles of democracy, nothing to fit the Hawaiian-Japanese student for the place to be occupied by him later as an American and voter.

This lack has been pointed out by a portion of the Hawaiian-Japanese press. The necessity of preparation for that day when the young Hawaiian-Japanese student is to take his place as a voting American has been repeatedly referred to by visiting Japanese statesmen and publicists. The suggestion that Washington may decide to demote Hawaii from a Territory to a district, because of the nearing possibility of a political control by voters of Japanese parentage, has been made on frequent occasions, and the Japanese are moving to meet it in the most practical way, by demonstrating that the ideals of the Japanese parents have altered and that it is the desire now to have their American-born children reared as Americans and educated for their American birthright.

This action of the Japanese teachers, reflecting the desires of the Japanese residents, is the best possible answer to those who profess to fear the day of Japanese domination politically, and the gathering of these teachers is convincing evidence of the fact that the arguments of that portion of the local Japanese press which have been advocating the American education of their American children are bearing fruit.

## Mr. Clark's Ascendancy

IT seems that Speaker Clark may enter upon a leadership in congress soon, which he has not hitherto exercised. The manner in which he stood forth before the Democratic caucus was regarded in many quarters as quite refreshing. It was in stout advocacy of "team work," which as everybody in Washington familiar with politics knows, notwithstanding slurs and slings to the contrary, is very essential to successful administration. There must be unity and cohesion if a political party is to maintain its prestige. And when Speaker Clark told his frisky house Democrats that if they did not stand together behind the President, whether they approved entirely what he advocated or not, they would be wandering again long in the wilderness, just as they did for sixteen years after the last Cleveland administration, he spoke a mighty truth.

The speaker, of course, has dissented from some of the Wilson policies. He made a powerful speech against the Canal Tolls Bill. There have been suspicions that the speaker unduly nursed a grudge over his defeat at Baltimore, when the nomination seemed within his grasp. He has been overshadowed considerably in house proceedings by Majority Leader Underwood, who, in a few days, becomes a senator from Alabama. The speaker has been on friendly terms with the White House but apparently not on very cordial terms. Mr. Underwood appears to have been closer to the President and has been at the White House offices more frequently to talk about prospective programs. And yet Mr. Underwood has been lukewarm about several measures the President has advanced. He was indifferent about the Federal Reserve Law and also about strengthening the anti-trust laws, as he is now lukewarm about the ship bill.

Normally Representative Fitzgerald of New York, chairman of the appropriations committee, would be much in the President's confidence, but he never has been. There is a coolness between them. And, although the house, as a body, has stood very loyally by the President the last two years, the leadership there has not been as aggressively loyal as might have been expected. The situation has been saved by the very large Democratic majority. Now, when the majority is to be reduced by more than one hundred votes in the house of the next congress, the President undoubtedly will need friendly leaders there more than ever.

Representative Claude Kitchin, who succeeds to the majority leadership by virtue of his seniority position on ways and means, has started off with his left foot. He is all but openly antagonizing the President on the ship bill. But Speaker Clark steps right out, says he is not over enthusiastic about government ownership but he does believe in team work and he wanted the house to put the ship bill through in a hurry, which the house did. And the speaker is thus grasping the scepter of leadership in the house more firmly than it has been held there for a long time. He promises to be President Wilson's first lieutenant during the stormy times ahead for the next two years.

## Seventeen Years After

ON February 15, the seventeenth anniversary of the destruction of the Maine in Havana harbor, the New York Sun published the editorial which we reprint below.

The truths contained therein are as timely on March 1 as they were on February 15, and "lest we forget," the editorial might with benefit be printed on each page of the daily calendar of every thinking citizen in our community as an influence to counter-balance the false idea taught by our average school history that America "can lick all creation." Says the Sun:

"Seventeen years ago today war between the United States and Spain was made ineluctable by the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor.

"When the war came it was fought by us under conditions of unpreparedness that made our concentration camps more deadly to our soldiers than the bullets of the enemy. A system adapted to the routine exercises of an army of 25,000 broke down utterly when its task was suddenly and unexpectedly increased.

"The unnecessary sufferings of patriotic young men eager to serve their country, the needless tortures of wounded soldiers, the waste of lives, the subsequent scandals and the revelation of our weakness: have these been forgotten by the nation in the passage of half a generation?

"Or will the recollections aroused by the recurrence of this fateful anniversary enforce the disinterested urgings of those who today remind the citizens of the United States that courage, devotion and loyalty only partly equip a man to serve his country on the march, in the trenches and on the field of battle?"

## Enemies of the Negro

THE attitude of certain rabid southerners in congress toward the negro is being constantly emphasized. They intend he shall have no federal offices under a Democratic administration, if they can help it. They also wish to cut off all appropriations for the negro's benefit. The fight that Senator Vardaman of Mississippi, made against any federal appointments for negroes will be recalled. President Wilson steadfastly opposed Senator Vardaman in that regard, which is supposed to explain Vardaman's motive for fighting the President on measures such as the pending ship bill.

When, at the last session of congress, a bill for further appropriations for farm demonstration work was in its last stages, southern senators sought to phrase it so that colored agricultural colleges, such as there are in certain of the southern States, would be excluded. Northern Democrats and Republicans fought this but the bill became law in a form not altogether satisfactory to friends of the colored race.

On top of this and several other like incidents, Representative Sisson of Mississippi, the other day, compelled the house to omit a federal appropriation of \$101,000 toward the support of Howard University, a colored institution in this city. Congress has been making such appropriations for years, but it seems there was never proper authorization of these expenditures, so that "a point of order would lie." Sisson, as rabid toward the negro as Vardaman, and belonging to a type of politician that keeps in office by agitation over the negro, was obdurate against appeals from the house.

"As a Southern man," said Representative Shelley of Kentucky, "with the southern viewpoint upon the race problem, with considerable doubt as to the efficiency and the benefits that flow from much of the education offered the negro, I am not willing to close the door of hope in his face, and I am not yet willing to say that I believe education for him is time and money wasted. I do not believe there is any considerable body of men anywhere in the South who desire in any way to curtail this movement to help the negro forward to a broader, higher, better vision and thereby make him a better citizen of the country."

"The South is doing much for the negro," said Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, speaking to the same topic. "The North is doing much also. I myself as executor of an estate, in the last few years transferred to an institution in the South in one sum over \$300,000 which a client had left to it for the education of the negro—the savings of a pure, self-sacrificing, self-denying, simple life and it seems to me that when that philanthropy is being shown both in the North and in the South, it should be a singular and ungracious act to pick out this one object for which we have been appropriating many years and make a point of order against it."

Nevertheless Mr. Sisson insisted and the item for Howard University went out of the bill. There is every expectation that the senate will put it back.

E. M. Botsford, a veteran newspaper editor of Quincy, Illinois, who came to Honolulu as a passenger aboard the S. S. Great Northern, is still in the city and plans to remain for several weeks. The short glimpse he and Mrs. Botsford secured of Oahu during the few hours in port of the Hill liner only whetted their desire for more, and their return passage was cancelled. Mr. and Mrs. Botsford are occupying one of the new cottages at the Seaside.

## Aloha To the Army!

THE Carnival has come and gone. The army, nearly 8000 of it, has been with us for ten days, the great bulk of them on liberty most of the time and giving their best efforts to help make the general good time which we have all enjoyed, and everything has gone smoothly and well.

Just stop and think a minute, what the carnival would have been without the army.

In fact, the army and its participation in our carnival was the greatest single feature of a remarkable series of events.

Take the military bands, the military parade, the military athletic events and the military tournament, to say nothing of the all pervading air of good fellowship accompanying the soldiers and their participation in all of the events, out of the carnival, and the situation would have been on all fours with "Hamlet with Hamlet left out."

Gentlemen of the army, we thank you for your help in making our carnival a success. We hope you have enjoyed this break in the general monotony of life as much as we have.

Aloha to you. Come again.

## Contemptible Cowardice

IN New York State and in some other communities of the mainland, to fail to stop an automobile after someone has been knocked down is in offense punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary up to five years. Should the one knocked down be killed, the running away of the chauffeurs responsible is taken as prima facie evidence of guilt for murder.

In Honolulu, the "beating it" after knocking down two persons in succession is less serious than taking a pint of milk off a doorstep.

Yesterday, the driver of automobile No. 1768, knocked down a soldier and sped on, only to knock down a Japanese pedestrian within a few blocks and still keep on going. In neither instance did the driver of the machine evince the least interest in the men he had injured except to get away from where they lay as speedily as possible.

The owner of Car 1768—the number being caught as the machine juggernauted on its way—was brought to the police station. After a consultation with the officers he was released, with instructions to appear in court this morning.

What the police learned from him, we do not know, but, if he admitted enough to make his appearance in court necessary, he admitted enough to warrant immediate arrest and release only on a proper bail. If he confesses to be the coward who twice within a few minutes ran away from persons hit by his machine, he should be given a sentence that will teach others that his brand of inhumanity is contemptible beyond words to express. If he was not driving his machine, he should know who was, and the police should have made the proper arrest last night, not called the owner into court today.

## Harmony Out of Discord

WITH all the din of discord of war, it is encouraging to catch even an occasional note of harmony, writes H. H. Windsor in the March number of Popular Mechanics. The world, its people, and conditions are never all bad; in the worst years of crop failure there is always some scant yield. In no spirit of boastfulness, but merely as an evidence of the brotherhood of man, our people are taking advantage of the opportunity, as State after State fills its ship with food for the starving millions of helpless women and children across the sea. As an expression of gratitude and thankfulness for our own immunity from strife, we should give freely out of our abundance. The value to ourselves in years to come of the Christmas ship will far outweigh all the joy which its contents could possibly bring to the forlorn orphans for whom it sailed. The spirit of friendship and the reaching out of millions of little hands on this side to other millions of little hands across the sea cannot fail to implant in young, impressive minds on both sides the seeds of amity which years hence will bear fruit when these children take on the responsibilities of mature life.

It is ever one of the strange fantasies of war that during moments of intermission the soldiers of two belligerents so easily fraternize. Our own Civil War was full of such incidents; and now there comes to us an account of a football contest between Allies and Germans on Christmas Day, played by soldiers and witnessed by officers and the ranks of both sides. That the interest in the friendly game was so great it was even proposed to postpone hostilities for two days in order to play the game to a satisfactory finish, reveals the great-heartedness of the thousands of individual soldiers and a startling absence of personal hatred. That the Kaiser, on learning of the incident, prohibited its repetition on the part of his own men, as detrimental to a proper spirit of enmity between foes, is greatly to be regretted.

Can there be any doubt as to the answer, could a settlement of the present trouble be submitted to the popular vote of the warring nations?

In a desire to impress upon the hoodlums of the city the fact that cowardly assaults by gangs upon individual soldiers must cease, Judge Ashford, some nine or ten weeks ago, sentenced the guilty leader of one of the worst local gangs, of young thugs to jail for a year, the maximum punishment. It was proven at the trial that the gang in question had assaulted a soldier without provocation and had handled him severely, kicking him on the head after he had been knocked down. Yesterday, in some sort of maudlin sympathy, or perhaps for the political effect it might have, the Governor commuted the sentence and the hoodlum leader has been set at liberty. This may be one way of demonstrating what Honolulu can do for the soldiers, but a mighty poor way.

## Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Quotations  
ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION  
February 25, 1915.

**BUTTER.** Small demand for Island fancy. Demand good for fat young chickens. Muscovy ducks are selling well. Broilers, fat, 2 to 3 lbs., 37½ to 40. Young roosters, lb., 35 to 40. Hens, good condition, 25. Turkeys, lb., 35 to 40. Ducks, Muscovy, lb., 25 to 30. Ducks, Pekin, lb., 25 to 30. Ducks, Hawaiian, dose, 5.40.

**EGGS.** Island eggs not so plentiful. Fresh Island, doz., 34 to 35. Duck eggs, doz., 25.

**VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE.** Beans, string, green, lb., .04. Beans, wax, lb., .05. Beans, Lima, in pod, lb., .03 to .03½. Beans, dry, 4.00. Maui Red, cwt., 3.00. Calico, cwt., 4.00. Small white, cwt., 3.75. Peas, dried, cwt., 3.75. Beets, doz. bunches, 75 to 85. Cabbage, bag, 75 to 85. Carrots, doz. bunches, 40. Corn, sweet, 100 ears, \$2.00 to 2.20. Corn, Haw., sm. yel., 38.00 to 40.00. Corn, Hal., large yel., 36.00 to 38.00.

**FRUITS.** Alligator pears (none in market). Bananas, Chinese, bunch, 35 to 40. Bananas, cooking, bunch, 75 to 100. Breadfruit, doz., 30 to 40. Figs, per 100, 75 to 85. Grapes, Isabella, lb., .10. Grapes, Hawaiian, scarce, 1.30.

**LIVESTOCK.** Beef, cattle and sheep are set Hogs, up to 150 lbs., lb., .11 to .11½. Hought at live weights. They are Hogs, 150 lbs. and over, taken by the meat companies, dressed lb., .08 to .11 and paid for by weight, dressed.

**HIDES, Wet Salted.** Good demand for hides. Kips, lb., each, .14½. Steer, No. 1, lb., .14½. Sheep Skins, each, .10 to .20. Steer, No. 2, lb., .13½. Goat Skins, white, each, .10 to .30.

**DRESSED MEATS.** Beef, lb., .11 to .12. Mutton, lb., .11 to .12. Veal, lb., .12 to .13. Pork, lb., .16 to .17.

**FEED.** The following are quotations on feed. Scratch food, ton, 46.50 to 47.00. Oat, ton, 42.50 to 43.00. Corn, small yel., ton, 41.50 to 42.00. Wheat, ton, 55.00 to 57.00. Corn, large yel., ton, 41.00. Middlings, ton, 46.00 to 46.50. Corn, cracked, ton, 41.50 to 42.00. Hay, wheat, ton, 23.00 to 25.00. Barley, ton, 36.50 to 37.00. Hay, alfalfa, ton, 23.00 to 23.50. Bran, ton, 36.50 to 37.00. Alfalfa meal, ton, 33.00 to 34.00.

The Territorial Marketing Division under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of 5 per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of this Division is U. S. E. S. Letter address Honolulu, P. O. Box 1387. Salesroom Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen Sts. Telephone 1840. Wireless address U. S. E. S. A. T. LONGLEY, superintendent.

## HALEY CONFIRMED AS REVENUE CHIEF

Collector Cottrill Will Turn Over Office When He Receives Order From Washington

(By Commercial Pacific Cable)  
WASHINGTON, March 1.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The senate this afternoon confirmed the nomination of John F. Haley as collector of internal revenue for Hawaii.

WALKER.

## COTTRILL NOT ADVISED

When seen last night at his office in the capitol building while directing the work of closing up income tax returns and new narcotic disposal regulations, Collector Cottrill said:

"I heard just a short time ago that the appointment of Mr. Haley as my successor had been confirmed by the senate. I have already telephoned my congratulations to 'Jim' at the Advertiser office and will be glad to repeat them when he drops in. I have heard nothing from Washington and do not expect I will until notice comes for me to turn over the office to Mr. Haley."

## BLOCKADE WILL BE ALLIES' MOVE

pose to purchase the cargoes seized and release the neutral ships taken.

Yesterday a preliminary reply to the American suggestion that the proposed embargo on food cargoes for the use of German civilians be not enforced by Great Britain, if Germany would declare her submarine blockade of British waters at an end, was received by the state department. It said that the British government was consulting her allies in the matter.

## FLAG HAULED DOWN

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)  
NEW YORK, March 1.—The owner of the Dacia was notified today that the American flag had been hauled down and the crew of the steamer sent home.

## DOLLAR REGISTRY INCIDENT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)  
WASHINGTON, March 1.—The suspension of the American registry of the steamer M. H. Dollar is due, it was learned today, to the fact that the steamer had never complied with the British law in closing out her registry, which was formerly British. When this is done full American registry will be granted her.

## CHILEAN STEAMER SEIZED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)  
SHELLEN, March 1.—The French government has seized the Chilean steamer Ranoagua, bound for Venice with a cargo of saltpetre, according to an Overseas dispatch.

## PRESIDENT ABANDONS SEAMAN'S BILL CONFAB

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)  
WASHINGTON, March 1.—Pressure of business has forced the President to give up any idea of holding a public conference on the Seaman's Bill, which passed the senate on Saturday and now awaits his signature. The bill, which allows additional rights to seamen in American ports, is said to be against the provisions of a number of treaties. It is understood that the state department is informed that the measure affects twenty-two treaties.

## NEUTRALITY SEIZURE SUSTAINED BY COURT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)  
SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Federal Judge Van Fleet today sustained the government's demurrer in the suit brought by the Golden Gate Transportation company against Collector of the Port Davis. The suit grew out of the order holding in port the steamer Olsen & Mahoney, chartered by the Golden Gate company, on the ground that it was carrying a cargo alleged to be for the use of German warships. The court ruled that the company was not the vessel's master and that its master had not complied with port regulations.

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)  
LOS ANGELES, March 2.—Schmidt and Caplan, the alleged accomplices of the McNamara Brothers in the blowing up of the plant of the Los Angeles Times, will be arraigned for trial today. It is stated that Orrie McNamara, who turned states evidence in the McNamara trials, will return to Los Angeles to testify against Schmidt and Caplan.

## REPUBLICAN LEADERS FILIBUSTER SHIP BILL

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)  
WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Ship Purchase Bill, which came before the senate yesterday in the report of the conference committee on the Weeks' Naval Auxiliary Bill to which the ship-purchase measure had been attached as a rider in the house, resulted in a commencement of the filibuster. In the face of this, the consideration of the report was taken from the calendar for the day. The Republican leaders promise to recommence their filibuster at each appearance of the measure until congress expires by lapse of time.

## SECRETARY GARRISON INVESTIGATES 'LEGION'

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)  
WASHINGTON, March 1.—Secretary of War Garrison has not been informed regarding the "American Legion," which is announced in New York and said to be made up of "first reservists"—former army, navy and militia men. Secretary Garrison is investigating the story that the legion has been formed to induce the government to make more preparations for military defense.

## MEXICAN GUNBOAT HAS AN EXPLOSION ABOARD

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)  
GALVESTON, March 1.—An explosion is reported aboard the Mexican gunboat Progreso, in which thirty were killed. It was said a bomb was concealed in a barrel of rice on board. Advice from another source are that the dead number nineteen.

## EUROPEAN SITUATION HAS PRESIDENT 'TIED'

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)  
WASHINGTON, March 1.—President Wilson said today that the European situation has him "tied by the legs," and that he might be unable to visit the San Francisco exposition.